FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY111809 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0235 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (NA)--It has been officially reported that 27 persons were detained this afternoon during the demonstration held by the commissions of the "mothers of Plaza de Mayo" and the "relatives of persons detained and missing for political reasons" in downtown Buenos Aires.

A communique released at 2315 by the federal police states that 24 persons were detained for violating the edict on public order, two for questioning and the remaining one for attacking a policeman. The communique states:

"The Argentine federal police report that today at 1600 at the intersection of Hipolito Yrigoyen and Bolivar streets, an unusual number of people strolling by the historical places of the district in a sudden and planned manner and with a certain degree of aggressiveness formed columns of four and headed for Government House.

"Having become aware of this fact immediately, police personnel on duty ordered them to disperse and the group agreed to comply with the order if they were first permitted to hand over a petition to the president of the nation. The request was granted and the procedure before the appropriate authorities was even facilitated.

"After that and when this group of persons was beginning to disperse in front of the metropolitan cathedral, some of them tried to disturb public order by causing trouble to passers-by and by creating traffic problems.

"In view of this fact and despite repeated warnings, 24 persons were detained for violating the police edict on public order and taken to the district police precinct where formal reports are being drawn up.

"Later on, at the intersection of Florida and Cangallo streets, another group tried to organize a demonstration and when police personnel hindered this, a policeman was attacked and injured. The attacker was detained and taken to the district police precinct where formal charges of attack, resistance to authority and injuries are being drawn up. With this detention public order was reestablished."

GOVERNMENT DECORATES ROK PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

PY101941 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (TELAM)--Raul Cura, the Argentine under secretary for international economic affairs, awarded a decoration of the Argentine Government to Pak Tong-Chin, the ROK president's envoy, who is in our country to strengthen bilateral ties between the two countries.

Minutes before a luncheon was given in his honor in the name of Foreign Minister Pastor--who left today for Rome--Cura decorated Pak Tong-Chin with the great cross of the [word indistinct] order as a symbol of respect and appreciation to the man and his actions and as a symbol of the friendship between Argentina and the ROK.

BRIEFS

ROCKET TESTING--Chamical, La Rioja, 10 Dec (TELAM)--The Aeronautics and Space Research Institute of the Argentine Air force has reported that the launching of the Tauro-6 rocket from the Celpa-1 launching pad in Chamical, southern La Rioja, was a complete success. The rocket reached an altitude of 160 km. This launching closes the experimental and evaluation stage of the project. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 1 Dec 80 PY]

MINISTER SAYS ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

PY111237 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The interior minister has stated that there is absolute political tranquillity throughout the country and that all those who were in detention have been released and some of them exiled.

COSTA RICA TO MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PY111238 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government wants to maintain relations with Bolivia. The Foreign Ministry has received a note [words indistinct] stating that the government of that country wishes to maintain the fruitful and close relations between the two nations. The mentioned embassy also says that both President Rodrigo Carazo and the Costa Rican people express their sincere desires for peace and prosperity.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT DEFERRED--La Paz, 4 Dec (TELAM)--Bolivia has concluded an agreement with the Andean Development Corporation on a 3-year deferment of its debt with this corporation. The Bolivian public debt amounts to $7 million and that of the private sector amounts to $16 million. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 80 PY]

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--The Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] has reported that national production of crude and petroleum condensate from January to October 1980 amounted to 7,366,273 barrels, which if 15.1 percent lower than that produced last year during the same period. It was reported that despite the drop in production, it will not be necessary to import oil to meet the domestic demands. The YPFB report indicates, however, that the production of natural gas has increased by 5.7 percent from January to October this year, having totaled 140,091,000,000 cubic feet. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 9 PY]

TIN STOCKPILES--Oruco, 8 Dec (PRESENCIA)--Tin stockpiles valued at $5 million are stored at the mining bank of Bolivia. Since these stocks were purchased at high prices, they cannot be sold now due to the decline in tin prices. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 4 PY]

LIQUEFIED GAS FOR INDUSTRY--The National Smelting Enterprise [ENAF] plans to sign a contract to use gas in its foundries. The contract will be signed with the FRG firm (Klopfner), which will make the necessary changes to allow ENAF's equipment to use liquefied gas instead of fuel oil. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 80 PY]

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The National Dangerous Drugs Directorate reported that during a raid carried out this week in the La Floresta district, in Montero, the police arrested three persons involved in the trafficking of cocaine and seized 9,750 grams of cocaine. It also reported the discovery of a cocaine processing factory 3 km southeast of Buen Retiro. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 9 PY]

BENAVIDES REPORTEDLY TO ASSUME JUNTA POSITION

PY111710 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Here is a last-minute report: It has been reported that Gen Cesar Raul Benavides will soon assume his post as a member of the Chilean Government junta representing the army. This report was issued at the end of the meeting that President Pinochet held with cabinet members, under secretaries, generals and admirals.

POLICE REPORT BOMBINGS, FIRES IN VARIOUS AREAS

PY082201 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Dec (AFP)--An armed commando attacked with firebombs the customs warehouse where recently-imported vehicles are stored, and destroyed four of them, according to information released today at the Chilean capital.

The attack took place in Valparaiso, the main Chilean port on the Pacific coast, 180 km northeast from Santiago de Chile. A similar attack, which took place 1 month ago in Santiago, destroyed 100 cars stored in the yard of the Renault company.

On that same occasion, other subversive groups dynamited powerline towers and cut the power for all of Santiago and the main cities in central Chile, while several stores were set on fire in Santiago.

The police reported today that--in what seems to be a concerted plan--unknown persons placed a firebomb which did not explode, in a large store in Concepcion, south of Chile, while in Valparaiso they set fire to the cars.

The police also indicated that the authorities are investigating a suspicious fire which last night destroyed the city hall in Canete, near Concepcion.

So far, no group has claimed responsibility for these and the prior attacks, but government sectors suspect the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), an organization which advocates armed struggle against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

Incidents in Concepcion

PY081800 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Dec (LATIN)--The police reported today that a wave of extremist attacks were perpetrated this past weekend in several parts of the city of Concepcion, 518 km south of Santiago, Chile.

Carabineros (uniformed police) sources told the press that a bomb went off in a building of the Regional Education Ministry Secretariat while two other bombs exploded in a supermarket and in a clothing store.

The bombs caused very little damage to the buildings. The sources attributed the attacks to the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH COLOMBIA--Andres Concha, the director of the Foreign Ministry economic department, has noted that bilateral trade between Colombia and Chile has increased by five times in the last few years. He reported that in 1975 bilateral trade between the two countries totaled $35 million and that by the end of 1980 it is estimated that it will total $190 million. He reported that during the 6th meeting of the Colombian-Chilean joint commission that was held from 26 November to 28 November in Bogota, Colombia, the two countries signed three agreements on tourism, health cooperation and ham radio operation. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Dec 80 PY]

PRESIDENT DENIES RUMORS ON RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA

PY111322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Dec (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde has denied rumors published by a Bolivian daily newspaper which attributed to him remarks that his government would recognize the La Paz military government after the meeting of Andean Group presidents scheduled for next week in Santa Marta, Colombia.

The president said that the statement published by the Santa Cruz daily EL PAIS on this subject is a rumor made up by the reporter and explained that he has not made any official statement, only a comment in this regard.

Belaunde gave assurances that the Peruvian position on the possible recognition of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime is based neither on the Betancourt doctrine, which is idealistic, nor on Estrada's doctrine, which is pragmatic, because both are dogmatic.

We are in the middle of the two with a realistic feeling, aware that the permanent friendship between Peru and Bolivia must not allow any loopholes resulting from political events, he stated. This is our position, and in this position, we hope the waters will regain their normal level after the tempestuous events which have taken place in Bolivia, Belaunde concluded.

SITUP PARALYZES OIL PRODUCTION IN LORETO

PY111801 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Dec (AFP)--Peru's largest department and main oil producer, Loreto, was paralyzed today when a 3-day strike, called by a civilian front, began.

The department's political authorities report that 95 percent of Loreto's workers have obeyed the order to strike. The strike's objective is to get the government to provide 10 percent of the income derived from the oil that is produced there for investment in the region's development.

According to the organizers of the strike, the government owes 43 billion soles ($130 million) according to this royalty, which has been recognized by the military regime. Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa stated here today that an investigation will have to be made to find out where those funds were invested.

In addition to the stoppage at the Loreto oilfields, there is also a strike at the coastal fields, which produce the rest of the 190,000 barrels that are extracted every day in the country.

PRESIDENT OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIES

PY051209 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Guillermo Carrillo Marchand, president of the Peruvian Christian Democratic Party [PDC], died here today, as reported by PDC sources. A lawyer, who specialized in labor law, Carrillo was 48 years old. He was designated president of the PDC last year. He died of cancer and was in critical condition during the past month.

ROYO PLEASED WITH REAGAN'S ATTITUDE ON TREATIES

PA111723 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA In Spanish 11 Dec 80 pp 1, A-10

[By Victor Mirones Jr]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, Honduras (PANAPRES)--"We would deeply and strongly oppose U.S. intervention in El Salvador," Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo said during a press conference held yesterday at the Honduras Maya Hotel in this Central American capital, where he is attending the ceremony for the exchange of peace treaty ratification instruments between Honduras and El Salvador.

Asked if Panama would mediate the Salvadoran problem, Royo replied that there have been informal talks on this topic and, "if necessary and if we believe that Panama's mediation could be useful, we will never refuse to participate in achieving peace."

On the situation of Panama, President Royo said that there are different schools of thought on participation in democratic life. He said that some social changes have been implemented and that "we are neither of the left nor of the right, we are nationalists and nonaligned. We are not enemies of wealth, but we are archenemies of poverty."

Royo said that in Panama ideological pluralism is respected and "we trust that the violence will not reach Panama," adding that the situation in some Central American countries has made Panamanians become increasingly conscious of the peace that exists in Panama.

"If on any occasion the United States seeks to disavow or to violate the Torrijos-Carter treaties and claim the canal as theirs, we would go to the OAS, the United Nations, the nonaligned nations, and to the whole world, but there would be an obvious outcome: The United States would be left without a canal and they would have to kill 1.8 million Panamanians," Panamanian President Aristides Royo stated.

The Panamanian president was responding to a question about statements made 5 years ago by the U.S. president-elect about recovering the canal.

Royo said that Mr Reagan has changed his mind, because during the course of his political campaign Reagan noted on one occasion that he would respect the treaties between his country and Panama.

The Panamanian president added that when Reagan won the elections he sent him a congratulatory cable, in which "we expressed our hope that the next administration which he (Reagan) will head would respect the Torrijos-Carter treaties."

Royo added that 4 or 5 days ago he received a reply from Mr Reagan in which Reagan states that he and his government will respect the treaties, in a spirit which the new U.S. president termed: one of mutual understanding and cooperation. In the last part of his message he added, Royo said, that he hoped that this thought would prevail in relations between the United States and the world.

Royo concluded that he was glad to see the attitude of the future U.S. president "and we did not expect any less of a person who has the responsibility for such an immense country."

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

PA111433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Managua--The seventh meeting of the committee for scientific and technologic development of Central America and Panama was opened yesterday by Moises Hassan, member of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta. Due to problems expected to be solved shortly, the meeting opened without the presence of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan delegates.

The meeting is being attended by delegates from Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua, who will examine the status of four subregional projects which are being promoted by the committee.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO COMMENTS ON TEGUCIGALPA MEETING

PA111436 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo is satisfied with the results of the meeting in Honduras. The meeting in Honduras represented an opportunity to speak freely, he said. He noted that the ice has been broken and opinions can now be exchanged. They analyzed the situation of El Salvador and the Central American region. There was a significant ceremony for the exchange of peace treaty documents and a working meeting of the presidents.

President Rodrigo Carazo Odio spoke about the results of his trip to Honduras, from where he returned this afternoon:

[Begin recording] [Carazo] I believe that the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador will have a great long- and short-term influence on the stability of El Salvador, Honduras and the other countries of Central America.

[Question indistinct]

[Carazo] The possibility of carrying out an initiative proposed by President Royo was studied. I think the result was positive and the foreign ministers have been charged with meeting soon, as planned, to discuss the possibility of implementing this initiative. That is, instead of discarding the possibility, as could have logically happened, the possibility of a meeting in the near future was opened. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBER DUARTE DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

PA111847 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[MATUTINO reporter Andres Torres interview with Salvadoran Government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the possibilities that Eng Napoleon Duarte of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and member of the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador, may be president of that government? This was our question to Engineer Duarte and here is his reply.

[Answer] That would be a speculation which at this moment would not have any significance, no matter what position I am in. The important thing is that we are ready to help so that the country will pursue the revolutionary, democratic path we all want. Therefore, I am ready to accept any position. If I have to leave the junta to work from outside to search support for a revolutionary, democratic process, I will do so.

If I have to be in the junta in any position that they want to give me, I will be there. Why? Because that is the mission that I have. Personally, it is not pleasant to have to face this situation of crisis in which the country finds itself. However, that is our duty. That is my job and I am willing to make the ultimate sacrifice so that the armed forces and the people can take the country toward this revolutionary and democratic process.

[Question] Your nomination could be a political solution, but then how would it stand as a military solution?

[Answer] I think we have to differentiate. In the military's view, the army has already made a decision. They voted on Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez as commander in chief and, therefore, he is called upon to be the military head in the operational process, and regarding the junta, as commander in chief of the armed forces. He will have to be the head of strategy, of the operations, which from a political-military viewpoint, the armed forces must exercise. Therefore, there is no rift, no confrontation between the position of government leadership which he holds in the junta and the post of commander in chief, in charge of all the army operations.

[Question] How can we interpret certain recent manifestations by the PDC of El Salvador that it was ready to quit the government?

[Answer] Those manifestations given from Panama by some news agencies are absolutely false. Furthermore, we believe this is a Marxist trick to confuse the world. We have not made such statements, which were even attributed to Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. Mr Chavez Mena has categorically rejected making such statements which he has never made. Therefore, they are totally false. This is a means of distorting ideas, of deceiving the people, so that the people will believe the crises which are generated in accordance with the objectives which the extreme left wishes to impose. Therefore, we reject that. What we do not reject is that we have said that if we do not achieve, maintain and advance on the democratic path, we have no role to play in a process which would take us somehow toward surrendering to the extreme right and to totalitarianism. In this we would not accompany any government.

[Question] How long will this illegal government be in power in El Salvador? When will elections be held again?

[Answer] I do not think it is an illegal government. It is a provisional government, perhaps a de facto government. However, we believe that the government is legitimate because it is interpreting the people's will. Now, my presence in the government also gives legitimacy to it because the whole world knows that I won the last presidential elections in which the people voted. Therefore, I am the legitimate president of the republic, so the government I am a member of is legal because of my presence in it. This is what the people in the world do not know because the extreme left has ignored it. This is the legitimacy that stems from the people's will expressed in 1972.

[Question] What will happen with Majano? Will he be going to Panama to live there? Is he being ousted from the junta?

[Answer] I believe that I have already explained this. One thing is Majano is a member of the military. He is on leave and as such he was given leave as commander in chief in the revolutionary junta. The army is to decide if he stays in the junta as commander or not. However, the armed forces has already decided that Colonel Gutierrez will be the only commander in chief but Majano continues on leave so he can hold any other position within the armed forces. Now from the political viewpoint, the government junta continues with five members until we find a formula that permits the reorganization of the junta and then we will decide who stays and who leaves. If I am asked to go I will do so gladly. I would not be angry. I would leave to return to work and help this government in moving forward and reaching its goals.

Therefore, whoever--I, Tono [referring to Antonio Morales Erhlich], Abdul, or Majano--leaves does not imply a hostile attitude but a desire to seek a solution for the country and this is what we are trying to do.

[Question] Isn't Majano a solution already?

[Answer] Majano is one of the five members right now. This is not a personal matter. The problem is that an image of Majano has been created internationally which doesn't correspond to the country's reality. This is the problem. It is thought that Majano is very powerful but he has no more power than I. He is one in the group of five. Therefore, regardless of who leaves, the idea is to create a government that will permit us to pull out of this present situation.

PAPER SUPPORTS REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

PA111428 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 25

[Editorial: "Social Extremisms Must Be Rejected"]

[Text] Before the recent developments, the U.S. Senate had approved an economic assistance plan for El Salvador which did not, however, authorize the use of this economic assistance to finance confiscation programs or transformation projects. The amendment was made at the suggestion of Senator Jesse Helms, one of the clearest minds in the Congress, and the person who will soon chair the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Helms has closely followed the Salvadoran drama and has come out in defense of our country on various occasions and against the totalitarian plot.

The Republicans have rejected the reformist policy of the Carter administration, indicating that only economic progress can improve the living conditions of everyone. The consequences of supporting separatist or extremist movements against democratic ways of life can be seen in the tragedy of Nicaragua, which was pushed to chaos and despotism in the name of the "human rights" and social change.

Guatemala was on the verge of suffering from the same aggression, but had the courage to reject the appointment of Mr Landau as U.S. ambassador to the country, because he is an activist of known tendencies and policies.

The coming weeks require a great civic effort on the part of all Salvadorans to overcome the situation and not fall into irreversible positions. We find ourselves before the paradoxical fact that the country is deprived of assistance while the totalitarian forces are stepping up their uncontrolled and unchecked attacks.

The announced reorganization of the government will no doubt contribute to improving national perspectives. The rejection of extremist currents is a necessary step in view of the great damage to the peaceful coexistence of the inhabitants and to the country's economy. It is also urgent to analyze what has happened up to now, so as to correct with a patriotic spirit and sense the measures that have hindered production, creating the existing high rate of unemployment and weakening the country's capacity to defend itself from all types of interference. Throughout its history El Salvador has been one of the few American nations which has totally controlled its resources and enterprises, a prerequisite to sovereignty. Therefore, it is not strange that efforts were made to ruin it.

LEFTIST LEADERS COMMENT ON CURRENT CRISIS

LP-28's Leoncio Pichinte

PA112234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1212 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 10 Dec (AFP)--The future of El Salvador "will be resolved only through the dialogue of weapons," said Jose Leoncio Pichinte, secretary general of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], in a clandestine interview granted to the Spanish magazine INTERVIU.

"The future of our country depends on the men and the struggle of our guerrilla organizations," Pichinte added.

Leoncio Pichinte stated that the decisive road will be the "general insurrection by the people."

"Besides," he added, "our struggle is linked to the future of all Central America."

He pointed out that "U.S. imperialism" is main support of the military and that the only countries in the area backing the junta are Venezuela, which is sending it military aid, Costa Rica and, "obviously," he underlined, Guatemala, which has been ruled by a brutal and bloody dictatorship for many years."

According to Leoncio Pichinte, the LP-28 is a mass organization open to all popular sectors, and its political-military arm is the People's Revolutionary Army.

FMLN's Julian Rodriguez

FL112105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The criminal nature of the Christian Democratic-military junta that governs El Salvador grows increasingly evident as the crisis the regime is experiencing becomes more acute. A few figures suffice to have a clear idea of the climate of reactionary terror and of the economic and social chaos the dictatorship is struggling with. In the past year, over 10,000 people have been murdered by the army and fascist groups, nearly 3,000 Salvadorans have disappeared and 55,000 have been forced to emigrate. Sixty percent of agricultural work is at a standstill. Only 40 percent of the industries are in operation and the junta holds on to power only because of the support of Washington, which has given the junta more than $100 million in military aid. No segment of society escapes the ultrareactionary bloodbath. More than 10 priests have been killed--Catholic Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero among them--and even four U.S. nuns were killed.

Julian Rodriguez, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [FMLN] political-military Unified Revolutionary Directorate, speaks of this decisive moment in his country's history:

[Begin recording] The bourgeois state structure is in bad shape. Even the laws engendered by the bourgeois state are valueless following the murder of our U.S. citizens by the regime's paramilitary gang a few days ago. A judge who, performing strictly judicial duties, signed the certification that several corpses had been found, was killed. In other words, there is no longer any respect for legality or even the state's structures. [end recording]

Rodriguez said that the junta is facing the most acute crisis since it seized power and that the coup d'etat which ousted Majano as head of the regime owes to the need of the imperialists and the Salvadoran reactionaries to reorganize the junta. Rodriguez described the following men as bulwarks of imperialism in the junta: Napoleon Duarte, who is an ideological cadre of the reactionaries; Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who is a well-known CIA agent; and Col Guillermo Garcia, who is an assassin with a mandate in the army to lead the fascist sectors, consolidate vacillating sectors by force and direct the repression of the people.

Rodriguez said that massive U.S. intervention in the current struggle in El Salvador was possible although Washington could also use the puppet regimes of the area or perhaps resort to the inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty, using military forces from Peru, Colombia and Venezuela in particular. He explained that any attempt by these forces to subdue El Salvador is considered foreign interference and will receive a suitable revolutionary response from the Salvadoran people.

Rodriguez discussed imperialism's interventionist plans in Central America, noting the preparation of a conspiracy in Costa Rica which would establish in that country a fascist dictatorship with whose aid imperialism could set up a mercenary intervention army in order to crush the revolutionary struggle in the region.

On the status of the revolutionary war in El Salvador, Julian Rodriguez noted:

[Begin recording] The tempo of our war and the demolishing blows we have dealt the bourgeois military structures are evident at this time in the total crisis within the army and the very low fighting morale. That is why they try to meet us face to face, to get their bearings. Their problem is that they cannot find us and they cannot stand the tempo of our war. They challenge us to come out into the open for a final offensive. But we have enough control and power over the revolutionary situation in El Salvador to decide how and where we are going to take the final offensive, which we truly hope will not take too heavy a social toll. [end recording]

HIGH-LEVEL COMMISSION TO PROBE MURDER OF NUNS

PA112322 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich said today in a brief interview that a high-level commission "with powers to break down doors and overcome obstacles of any kind" has been appointed by the revolutionary government junta to investigate the deaths of the four U.S. clergywomen.

He said that for the present the names of the commission members will not be announced. Morales Ehrlich emphasized that there is great interest in solving the case. The commission's findings will serve as a basis for an operation to end the violence and stop the murders which have brought so much sorrow and mourning to the Salvadoran family.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS GARCIA HOPES FOR REVIVAL OF CACM

PA120312 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Remarks by Guatemalan President Lucas Garcia in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Excerpt] The Central American countries like Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are interested in good and close mutual relations. We have the Central American Common Market more or less at a standstill. We hope that in the future the Central American Common Market will operate again because at the present time we are only engaged in commercial exchange through treaties and agreements, bilateral treaties. If we returned to the operations of the Central American Common Market, perhaps we could live in more tranquillity and harmony. This is the goal we have set at these meetings of heads of state.

HONDURAS

TRADE TALKS WITH NICARAGUA STALEMATED

PA112344 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1820 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Sercano network]

[Excerpt] Honduran-Nicaraguan negotiations to expand the list of consumer goods exchanged between the two nations under a trade treaty have reached an unexpected stalemate. Both sides had set 10 December as the deadline to sign the new agreement. The stalemate comes just 10 days before the expiration of the extension of the treaty decided by the two governments on 6 September so the negotiations could be held.

The treaty expires on that date, but it was extended for another 4 months. The extension should have been signed here early this week by the two countries' economy ministers.

'AGITATORS' BEHIND LAND INVASIONS IN NORTH

PA112057 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Report by Salvador Canales Espinoza from San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpt] Cattlemen and farmers in the north have set a deadline for the government to solve the problem of land invasions. It has been learned that the agitators who got the peasants to take over some land in the past few days in Chamelecon were using a clandestine radio. It has also been reported that two of the agitators have scholarships to study in Russia.

NICARAGUA

BORGE ON NICARAGUAN, SALVADORAN SITUATIONS

PA111821 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge at the Holiday Inn in Panama City, by Luz Maria Noli on 9 December 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Borge] It has been said here that the mixed economy is no longer in effect in Nicaragua. I suppose that it has also been said that political pluralism has been eliminated. This is completely false.

In the first place, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) represents the interests of the Nicaraguan private sector. It is not only a leadership, it is an organization. We have been in political disagreement with the COSEP leaders. They have transformed a guild into a political organization. We have talked with almost all the businessmen in our country. We have even talked to the largest businessmen. We talked to the small and medium businessmen, merchants, landowners and so forth. We talked with the owners of the San Antonio sugar mill, one of the largest mills in Central America. In sum, we have all agreed that there is a harmonious relationship between these businessmen and the Nicaraguan revolution. However, there is no harmonious relationship with the COSEP political leaders, who have changed this organization into an instrument to criticize the revolution politically. Therefore, the mixed economy, the relations with the business sector and the political pluralism have not only prevailed but have been consolidated.

[Question] Commander, if the Nicaraguan Government is pluralist, why do you have so many reservations about this criticism?

[Answer] Well, this is what is being reported abroad by the news agencies, which are manipulating and distorting everything.

[Question] As a leader, as a Nicaraguan and as a Central American, what do you think the future of El Salvador will be? [words indistinct]

[Answer] There must be a solution. We feel that a formula must be found to end the violence and genocide in El Salvador and that a solution must be found. In the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties we discussed the need to negotiate within the context of a popular and democratic solution. These negotiations must result in the elimination of the crimes and the isolation of El Salvador. They must also result in an end to the oppression against the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Have you any comment on the alleged ouster of Colonel Majano from the junta of El Salvador?

[Answer] I do not want to interfere by giving advice to Majano. He must know what to do. Everybody believes that he will adopt a vigorous position. I am not giving an opinion on what he should do. I am only saying that there are some people who believe that he must act vigorously in the face of a situation like that.

ORTEGA WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA120310 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan defense minister and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Humberto Ortega, has stated during a dialogue with Costa Rican newsmen that his country will make whatever efforts are necessary to prevent intervention by reactionary forces in El Salvador.

Humberto Ortega said intervention in El Salvador would be very dangerous for all of Central America. He noted that such action would be aimed at sustaining the reactionary sectors of that nation and that, instead of finding a democratic way out that may bring peace to the region, this would make the situation worse.

The Nicaraguan leader also said there is a campaign aimed at misleading the people of the region and of America in general about the just, progressive and democratic nature of the Sandinist revolution, which seeks the reconstruction of Nicaragua. Ortega said the campaign is being waged because the Nicaraguan example represents a threat to counter-revolutionary interests in the area.

JUNTA MEMBERS CRITICIZE ROLE OF COSEP, MDN

PA111421 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] We have no differences with the private sector, Dr Sergio Ramirez said during a special news conference for Costa Rican journalists called by the government junta, which our reporters attended.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We cannot speak of differences with private business, as such, in Nicaragua. Instead, we speak of differences with the private business leaders, who are operating as a political party, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]. Differences naturally exist with the political positions and projects pursued by COSEP, because they have their own political projects, but we cannot speak of differences with the private or productive sector, which is now devoted to the task of national production. For instance, we are going to start picking cotton. We are going to produce over 300,000 quintals of cotton in 150,000 manzanas of fields, 130,000 of which are grown by the private sector. Eighty percent of the coffee harvest was also grown by the private sector and we might say the same thing about beef. The private sector is participating in the sugar harvest. There are no basic differences regarding production but there are political sectors of private business which are taking political stands and, of course, we have our differences with them. These differences, have occurred because the revolution is currently advocating that we all participate in the national reconstruction process and there is a place for the private production sectors in the reconstruction project. The political business leaders are impatient. They cannot wait for the development of the revolutionary process but they want to dictate how the revolutionary process should take place, according to their own interests. This is where we find the differences, because the responsibility for guiding the revolutionary process is up to us and the principal responsibility for the national reconstruction process is up to the revolution. Their involvement is assured, but this does not mean that we can or should turn over the leadership of the process to political sectors in private business. [end recording]

In turn, Dr Moises Hassan answered a question on the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], which, he said, represents the most backward U.S. groups:

[Begin recording] The Sandinist Front is the political-military organization which represents the will of the majority of the Nicaraguan people. Robelo's MDN is a political group which represents the interests of some groups which economically dominated this country in the past. It also represents the interests of the most backward U.S. sectors, which see the MDN as a possible means for recovering the political control of Nicaragua which they lost following the 19 July victory. Of course, as befits the system we are (?establishing) in the country, we are providing any political group with the freedom to operate, as long as it does not go beyond certain limits and does not plot to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. [end recording]

8 PERSONS SENTENCED IN TRIAL OF COUP PLOTTERS

PA120110 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] On Thursday a Nicaraguan judge sentenced eight persons, most of them businessmen, to prison terms and parole at labor varying from 2 to 11 years on charges of violation of the public order and security law.

Alfonso Davila, sentencing judge of the first instance, found that the persons being tried had met voluntarily for the clear purpose of disturbing the public order and creating political and military unrest. He found that the businessmen had met frequently after being summoned to carry out these plans and that they also made financial contributions for counterrevolutionary actions, which they were unable to execute because they were discovered by state security authorities.

The judge also found that the accused had made trips abroad to obtain logistical support and had become allies of former officers of the now defunct national guard.

Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo was sentenced to 9 years in prison and 2 years at parole and public labor. The latter is commutable. She was the main liaison for the movement, which proposed to carry out a coup d'etat in this country if division with the Sandinist Armed Forces was created.

Leonardo Ramon Sobarriba Gonzalez, who admitted contributing 173,000 cordobas to the movement, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and 2 years' parole and public labor.

Alejandro Salazar Elizondo was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and 2 years' parole and public labor.

Nestor Omar Moncada Lau, who was an official of the immigration and foreign affairs office and who had the mission of causing a division within the army, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and 2 years' parole.

Luis Adolfo Padgett Lau got a sentence of 2 years in prison and 17 months' parole; Mario Janon Talavera got 2 years' imprisonment and 1 year on parole.

Gabriel Lacayo, who lent his home for the meetings and served as host, was sentenced to a 1-year prison term and 1 year on parole.

Jorge Salazar Arguello, who last month perished during a shootout with state security forces, is listed in the proceedings as a person who participated directly in the movement. The judge dropped the case against Jorge Salazar Arguello, who was vice president of Nicaraguan private businessmen.

Defense lawyers said they will appeal the sentences.

'LIBERATION ARMY' ANNOUNCES CHRISTMAS TRUCE

PA120005 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the National Liberation Army of Nicaragua from the mountains of Nicaragua, dated December 1980]

[Text] The National Liberation Army [LLN] sends you fraternal greetings on the occasion of the Christmas festivities, which this year finds thousands of Nicaraguans living in exile, thousands in jail for disagreeing with the Sandinist government and thousands of children taken from their homes by force to beef up the Sandinist army and militia. We are enduring the national disgrace of having our fatherland caught in the deadly claws of communism.

Since Christmas represents the birth of the redeemer of mankind, our Christian faith and our moral traditions, it should unite spiritually all Nicaraguans and we should pray to God for our happiness so that our people may freely practice their Catholic faith and their love for God.

We raise a voice of encouragement to the thousands of Nicaraguans enduring hardships in exile without their families or economic resources but with an untiring faith in the redemption of the fatherland.

To those brave people, our embraces. We are with them in their pain, with faith in God that soon we will renew the armed struggle, the only way for the liberation of our fatherland.

To all the political prisoners, we send our optimism and our unbreakable decision to free them from the inhumanity to which they have been subjected for the crime of not being in favor of communism. They can be sure that we share their suffering and that their release is one of the main objectives of our army.

To parents with children in exile, in jail or caught up in the general massive recruiting of communism, we ask, with this Christmas greeting, for a little patience so that we may be united in the effort for the liberation of the fatherland.

We have suspended our military operations so that during this period, when we all gather to pay honor to Christ Our Lord, we may enjoy relative peace in the midst of the barbarism we are enduring before initiating, with incomparable strength, our final struggle.

Our love for Nicaragua is shown by our glorious battles against communism. We fought bravely at Santa Maria, Santa Emilia, Ococona, (Icayote), WIwili, (Tilali), Wanblan, and Mata de Platano. We carried out ambushes in [words indistinct] and on the road between Santa Maria and Ocotal. We recovered valuable weapons and destroyed a push-pull plane, two helicopters and a Cessna, which crashed and burned in our glorious mountains.

As civilized and Christian men, we pardoned those who surrendered in battle. We will continue doing this in the liberation struggle because this is our policy and so that there is no confusion with the mass killings by the communists. Atheistic communism has banned the celebration of homage to the Virgin Mary and of Christmas, considering such actions counterrevolutionary. However, we Nicaraguans will never renounce our creed, our way of thinking and the liberties that today are being trampled by Fidel Castro, the Cuban tyrant who is the chief of the Sandinists.

We appeal to the Nicaraguan clergy, which was fooled by communism in the past, to join us in one aspiration: religious freedom, freedom of the press, freedom of direct and secret ballots to elect our government, freedom of labor unions, with social justice and respect for human dignity.

[Signed] Juan Carlos. God, peace and justice.